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FINANCING OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA

Initial phase of the expanded size and mandate of UNOSOM

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. By resolution 814 B (1993) of 26 March 1993, the Security Council decided to expand the size of the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM) and authorized its mandate for an initial period through 31 October 1993. The expanded operation, UNOSOM II, would seek to complete through disarmament and reconciliation the task begun by the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). The transition from UNITAF to UNOSOM II will have to be effected progressively and, while it is difficult to determine when the transfer will be completed, for budgetary and administrative purposes the formal date of transfer of command from UNITAF to UNOSOM II will be 1 May 1993.

2. It is recalled that UNOSOM was established in Mogadishu following the adoption of Security Council resolution 751 (1992) on 24 April 1992 and the signing of the agreements reached in Mogadishu. The agreements required the United Nations to deploy United Nations Observers to monitor the cease-fire and to deploy United Nations security personnel to protect its personnel and safeguard its activities in continuing to provide humanitarian and other relief assistance in and around Mogadishu. UNOSOM's mandate was expanded by Security Council resolutions 767 (1992) of 27 July 1992 and 775 (1992) of 28 August 1992 to include four operational zones in Somalia and the deployment of some 3,500 military personnel.

3. Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 794 (1992) on 3 December 1992 by which the Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, authorized the Secretary-General and Member States to establish a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia, UNITAF was deployed in southern and central Somalia. At that time it was decided that UNOSOM would not be deployed at its full strength and would proceed in accordance with the Secretary-General's assessment of the conditions on the ground. Consequently, the military component of UNOSOM is currently made up of 50 military observers and 715 troops consisting of an infantry battalion of 500 and of movement and logistics elements and a headquarters company.

II. VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS

4. The Security Council, in paragraph 15 of its resolution 814 C (1993), requested the Secretary-General to maintain the fund established pursuant to Council resolution 794 (1992) for the additional purpose of receiving contributions for the maintenance of UNOSOM II forces following the departure of UNITAF forces and for the establishment of Somali police. The Council called upon Member States to make contributions to this fund in addition to their assessed contributions. The Trust Fund for Somalia has been established by the Secretary-General pursuant to the request contained in Security Council resolution 794 (1992). Member States are invited to make voluntary contributions to the Trust Fund.

III. PROPOSED EXPANSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS OPERATION IN SOMALIA

5. The latest report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council 1/ recommended that the role of UNOSOM be expanded and that a new mandate be authorized, the main elements of which are:

(a) To monitor that all factions continue to respect the cessation of hostilities and other agreements which they have signed, particularly the Addis Ababa agreements of January 1993;

(b) To prevent any resumption of violence and, if necessary, take appropriate action against any faction that violates or threatens to violate the cessation of hostilities;

(c) To maintain control of the heavy weapons of the organized factions which will have been brought under international control pending their eventual destruction or transfer to a newly constituted national army;

(d) To seize the small arms of all unauthorized armed elements and to assist in the registration and security of such arms;

(e) To secure or maintain security at all ports, airports and lines of communication required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

(f) To protect, as required, the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and its agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross as well as non-governmental organizations and to take such forceful action as may be required to neutralize armed elements that attack, or threaten to attack, such facilities and personnel, pending the establishment of a new Somali police force which can assume this responsibility;

(g) To continue the programme for mine-clearing in the most afflicted areas;

(h) To assist in the repatriation of refugees and displaced persons within Somalia;

(i) To carry out such other functions as may be authorized by the Security Council.

6. It would be necessary at the inception of the new mandate to deploy an overall military component of 28,000 all ranks, including 8,000 troops to provide logistic support. The bulk of the logistic element initially will come from UNITAF and will constitute an integral part of UNOSOM II. A greater part of the forces provided by the troop-contributing countries that were participating in UNITAF will support UNOSOM II under the operational control of the Force Commander of UNOSOM II. In addition it is estimated that the civilian staff component will not exceed 2,800 persons, both internationally and locally recruited.

IV. ESTIMATED COST OF UNOSOM II

7. In two addenda to the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, 2/ it was indicated that the estimated costs for UNOSOM II, taking into consideration the existing equipment already in place for UNOSOM, for a period of 12 months beginning 1 May 1993 would be $1,550 million and, for the first six-month period from 1 May to 31 October 1993, $856.4 million. As shown in annex I to the present report, it is currently estimated that for the first two months, i.e. May and June 1993, the cost of UNOSOM II will amount to $397.2 million (gross) and $396.0 million (net). Start-up costs of $186.3 million will be primarily for accommodation, emplacement, transport, communication and miscellaneous equipment, while operational costs will amount to $210.9 million gross ($209.7 million net). Annex II provides supplementary information for the two-month estimates.

8. The preparation of a precise budget estimate requires more time for the collection and assessment of detailed information on the requirements of UNOSOM II. It is proposed that resources be provided to UNOSOM II for its operation for an initial period of two months. During this time detailed cost estimates for the first six-month period beginning 1 May 1993 will be prepared.

9. It is recalled that the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/41 of 1 December 1992, had apportioned an amount of $109.7 million gross ($107.9 million net) among Member States. Of this amount, as at 28 March 1993, contributions totalling $58.9 million remain outstanding. Pending the submission of a detailed performance report for UNOSOM, it is now estimated that an unencumbered balance of some $70 million will be available at the end of April 1993 from the appropriation provided to UNOSOM. The net amount that will be required for the first two months of the operation of UNOSOM II beginning 1 May 1993 and including the start-up costs would be $327.2 million gross ($326.0 million net).

V. FINANCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF UNOSOM II

10. The Secretary-General recommends that the existing Special Account that was established for UNOSOM in accordance with General Assembly resolution 47/41 should continue to be used for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditures made in respect of UNOSOM II. The Secretary-General further recommends that the financial accounting for UNOSOM II should begin on 1 May 1993.

VI. ACTION TO BE TAKEN BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

11. In order to provide UNOSOM II with the required resources, including obtaining in a timely manner additional premises and accommodation, transport and communications equipment, the emplacement of additional troops as well as other essential items, the General Assembly is requested to approve an additional appropriation of $327.2 million gross ($326.0 million net) to cover requirements for the first two months of UNOSOM II.

Notes

1/ S/25354.

2/ S/25354/Add.1 and 2.

ANNEX I

Cost estimate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II
from 1 May to 30 June 1993

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	Cost estimate		
	Start-up costs	1 May to 30 June '93	Total
1. Military component			
(a) Contingent personnel	0.0	108 000.0	108 000.0
(b) Other costs pertaining to contingents	0.0	33 000.0	33 000.0
2. Civilian police training programme	4 000.0	1 000.0	5 000.0
3. Civilian staff costs	0.0	15 000.0	15 000.0
4. Premises, rental and maintenance	90 000.0	10 000.0	100 000.0
5. Air operations			
(a) Helicopters	1 300.0	24 700.0	26 000.0
(b) Fixed-wing aircraft	0.0	4 000.0	4 000.0
6. Vehicle operations	19 000.0	7 000.0	26 000.0
7. Communications	15 500.0	500.0	16 000.0
8. Miscellaneous equipment	26 100.0	900.0	27 000.0
9. Supplies and services	5 900.0	2 100.0	8 000.0
10. Air and surface freight	18 500.0	500.0	19 000.0
11. Mine-clearing operations	6 000.0	2 000.0	8 000.0
12. Support costs	0.0	1 000.0	1 000.0
13. Staff assessment	0.0	1 200.0	1 200.0
TOTAL, lines 1-12	186 300.0	210 900.0	397 200.0
14. Income from staff assessment	0.0	(1 200.0)	(1 200.0)
NET TOTAL	186 300.0	209 700.0	396 000.0

/...

ANNEX II

Supplementary information to the cost estimate of the United Nations Operation in Somalia II for the period from 1 May to 30 June 1993

	United States dollars
1. Military component	108 000 000

(a) Contingent personnel

It is estimated that 26,000 troops will be in the mission area on 1 May 1993 and the remaining 2,000 will arrive within three weeks. Provision is made for reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments for pay and allowances plus a usage factor to cover the cost of personal gear and weapons of contingent personnel, at standard rates approved by the General Assembly ($69,500,000), rations at the rate of $15 per person per day ($30 million), a daily allowance of $1.28 per person, recreational leave allowance and welfare supplies ($3,700,000) and initial travel to the area of about 10,400 troops ($4,800,000).

(b) Other costs pertaining to contingents 33 000 000

Provision is made to cover the diminution in value of contingent-owned equipment placed at the disposal of UNOSOM II based on an in-survey value of approximately $1,000 million and an annual reimbursement rate of 20 per cent of the equipment value ($33 million).

2. Civilian police training programme 5 000 000

Provision is made for a training programme to establish an auxiliary police force in the Mogadishu area and covers equipment and supplies ($4 million) and allowances for local police and allowances and travel for the training experts ($1 million).

3. Civilian staff costs 15 000 000

Provision is made for approximately 2,000 civilian personnel, both internationally and locally recruited, to provide the substantive and administrative functions of the mission and includes salaries and common staff costs, and travel to Somalia ($11 million) and mission subsistence allowance ($2 million). Provision is made also for approximately 300 United Nations volunteers ($2 million).

4. Premises, rental and maintenance 100 000 000

Provision is made for the rental of office and living accommodation ($400,000), repairs and renovations through contractual arrangements and maintenance of premises at all locations throughout the mission area, including the former military academy in Mogadishu, which will become the mission headquarters ($5 million), prefabricated housing units to be used for office and living accommodation ($85 million) and infrastructure repairs throughout

Somalia, including repair and renovation of roads, bridges and airport and harbour facilities ($9,600,000).

5. Air operations

(a) Helicopters 26 000 000

Provision is made for the hire of 50 tactical military helicopters from Governments at fixed rates for hours actually flown ($21 million), aviation fuel ($1,200,000), positioning/depositioning, third-party liability insurance and painting of helicopters ($1,300,000) and other operational requirements including landing fees, air traffic control services, parking and towing fees, etc. ($2,500,000).

(b) Fixed-wing aircraft 4 000 000

Provision is made for the commercial hire of 1 light passenger aircraft, 1 medium-size passenger/cargo aircraft, 8 medium-size cargo aircraft, and 3 medium/heavy aircraft ($3,500,000), aviation fuel ($400,000) and painting, positioning and depositioning ($100,000).

6. Vehicle operations 26 000 000

Provision is made for the purchase of approximately 650 additional vehicles plus 50 trailers ($18,500,000), spare parts, repairs and maintenance of all mission vehicles including up to 6,000 military pattern vehicles ($4,300,000), petrol, oil and lubricants ($2,800,000) and insurance ($400,000).

7. Communications 16 000 000

Provision is made for additional communications equipment to provide internal communications between mission headquarters and the brigade headquarters plus all external communications ($13,600,000), test and workshop equipment, communications, spare parts and supplies ($2,200,000), and the rental of satellite transponders, satellite communications, terminals, user charges and postage, telephone and pouch ($200,000). A military signals unit will provide internal communications below brigade level plus other internal communications until the civilian network is established.

8. Miscellaneous equipment 27 000 000

Provision is made for the purchase of generators ($15 million), data-processing equipment ($6 million), office furniture and equipment ($1,900,000), petrol and water tanks ($1,200,000), tentage ($200,000), medical, observation and water purification equipment ($1 million) and spare parts, repair and maintenance of equipment ($1,700,000).

9. Supplies and services 8 000 000

Provision is made for contractual and other services covering laundry and cleaning, haircutting and tailoring services for the military contingents ($1,300,000), medical supplies and services, including vaccine ($1,200,000), military uniform items, United Nations flags and decals, fragmentation jackets,

helmets ($1,200,000), field defence stores, quartermaster and general stores ($300,000), sanitation and cleaning materials ($300,000), office and stationery items, including electronic data processing and reproduction supplies ($200,000), public information programmes ($200,000) and electrical supplies ($3,300,000).

10. Air and surface freight 19 000 000

Provision is made for sealifts of transport vehicles and other equipment of about 14 battalions to the area of operations ($16 million), for military airlifts of equipment and supplies ($2,500,000) and for freight and clearing charges not included elsewhere ($500,000).

11. Mine-clearing operations 8 000 000

Pending the finalization of a detailed mine-clearing plan, provision is made for equipment and supplies, outside technical experts, rental of training facilities and general operating expenses ($8 million).

12. Support costs 1 000 000

Partial provision is made for the funding of the Support Account for Peace-keeping Operations ($1 million).

13. Staff assessment 1 200 000

The estimate under this heading represents the difference between the gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject, in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

14. Income from staff assessment ..... (1 200 000)

The staff assessment requirement provided for under line item 13 has been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and is credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNOSOM II cost estimates.